

Chicago Coin Club Bulletin



Annual Number
1944

COINS WANTED — CASH OR TRADE

Most every collector has some duplicates of which he would be glad to dispose if he received a fair deal. We are willing to pay a fair price in accordance with the market.

In U.S. coins, we can use anything from circulated Indians, two and three cent pieces, half dimes, etc.—to uncirculated or proof coins of any denomination including gold.

In Foreign coins, we can use anything from the “junk” at so much per pound, to the crown size pieces or gold.

For our friends all over the country, we invite you to list what you have, mentioning what you think you ought to receive, and then see how pleasantly and courteously we will do business.

For the friends in Chicago and vicinity, stop in at our office, where we may discuss your coins in privacy and confidence, without the benefit of “rubbernecks.”

ACCESSORIES

ALBUMS—Whitman folders, complete series always in stock, each 25c
Wayte Raymond pages, 5x8, printed or plain, each 60c
Deluxe Album pages, 6x9, green leatherette. 3 hole
punch, with tarnish-proof acetate slides, each 90c

ENVELOPES—Standard 2x2 always in stock.

COIN BOXES—Heavy cardboard boxes, made to fit the standard 2x2 envelopes. Two sizes, large and small.

NUMISMATIC PUBLICATIONS—Most of all the standard works as available on the current market. Occasionally the scarcer, obsolete editions.

FREE LISTS

These Are Constantly Being Revised So As to Be Up to Date. Ask for Them by Number.

List No. 10: U. S. COINS in good to fine condition. CURRENT COINS, such as Lincoln, Liberty Nickels, Morgans, etc.

List No. 11: U. S. COINS in good to fine condition. OBSOLETE COINS, such as half cents, large cents, two cents, half dimes, etc.

List No. 12: COIN ALBUMS. Describes the many different.

List No. 14: U. S. PROOF COINS. All our available proofs from cents through dollars.

List No. 15: U. S. UNCIRCULATED COINS. Half cents thru silver dollars.

List No. 20: U. S. GOLD COINS.

List No. 23: FOREIGN COINS—Silver crowns and other desirable items.

List No. 25: U. S. AND FOREIGN Medals, Medallions, Decorations, Memorials, etc.

BEN'S STAMP & COIN COMPANY

Store: Ground floor, 72 W. Washington Street

Offices: Suite 204

Same building

Chicago 2, Illinois

“STAMPS AND COINS FOR PARTICULAR COLLECTORS”

CHICAGO COIN CLUB
ANNUAL BULLETIN



VOL. IX

1944

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1944

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President's Message

From our Constitution and By-Laws, we learn that one of the Club's objectives is "to study and further researches in numismatics" and "to publish numismatic literature." The Annual Bulletin is the physical expression of this objective. Its publication is made possible through the commissions on auction sales of members' material, through those whose advertisements appear herein, and by the members who have written especially for this number or who have presented papers at our meetings.

In the name of the Club, I wish to thank all who have thus helped in its preparation, and especially Mr. Barger, who has willingly edited it and Mr. Green, who has acted as "advertising manager."

Also, in the name of the Club, I thank our retiring Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Lindall, for his three-years' service to the Club, the most difficult and important in the Club's organization.

Personal thanks is due to Mr. Barger, our First Vice President, who has efficiently presided at meetings when I have not been able to be present, and to Mrs. Boyer, our Second Vice President, for arranging our pleasant annual Ladies' Night and for graceful handling of the ladies' activities in general.

The Club is very grateful to Mr. C. Lou Snyder for his liberal donations of prizes to encourage exhibits and stimulate interest in our meetings.

Some time ago, in a talk with the President of a nearby coin club, he complained of the difficulty of getting committees to act. Such has never been the case in our Club, for all our committees, special and standing, deserve great praise, for they have acted, well and wisely.

The Club is fortunate in having as Directors, Mr. Cleary, Mr. Jackson and Mr. Lamb, who have contributed much to the smooth running of the Club from their long experience with its activities. This is especially valuable to a presiding officer who is, comparatively, a "new" member.

The value of their experience would all be useless if it were not for the support of all the members of the Club, whose interests, before all, are the only justification for the existence of officers, directors and committees.

Welcome is extended to the two members of the Board of Governors, Mrs. Lamb, the Second Vice President and Mr. Klein, the Secretary-Treasurer. Their interest and enthusiasm will be welcomed by the members of the Board who will carry over from 1943.

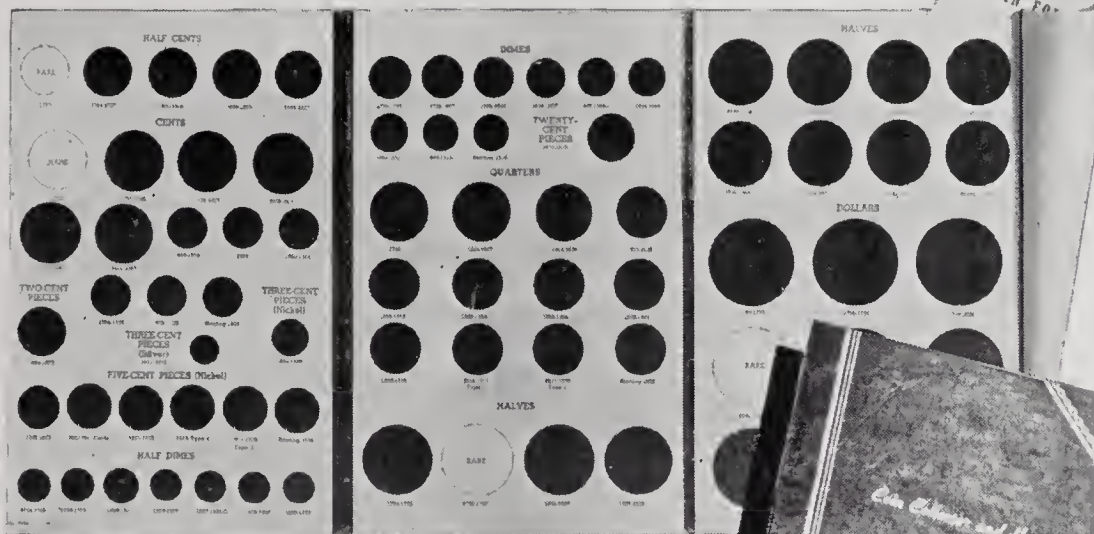
To our members in the Armed Services, wherever you are, greetings, and may 1944 bring you back among us. We miss you!

Paul Pennington, President, 1942-1943.

Our Advertisers

This Chicago Coin Club Bulletin, Membership Roll, etc., is made possible by our advertisers. We want to thank them for their interest and support. It would be a courtesy if you call attention to the fact that you have seen their advertisement in our Year book. Also, patronize them if they offer something for sale that you desire to buy.

COLLECT TYPES



Coin Collector and Handbook of UNITED STATES TYPE COINS

This new Whitman Coin Folder simplifies type collecting to the nth degree. The three-paneled folding coin card is arranged in an attractive, orderly fashion. The Handbook goes hand in hand with the coin holder because it illustrates and tells a story about each type of U. S. copper, nickel and silver coin of regular issue since 1793.

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50¢ *for Both*
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the popular

**HANDBOOK OF
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and 26 styles of folder-
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Memorial

NORTON F. STONE, 73 years of age (last December), a member of the Chicago Coin Club, departed this life on January 3rd, 1944. From early manhood, his life's work was with banks and banking for over fifty-five years.

He started with the old Prairie State Bank located at Washington Boulevard and Des Plaines Street.

Because he was an efficient, painstaking and tireless worker, he was eminently successful and rose to the position of Cashier and a Director of the Pioneer Trust and Savings Bank, the position he held until his death.

To know him was an honor —

To meet him was an inspiration.

His uniform courtesy toward everyone, his charming personality in combination with a most original and engaging manner made him many friends.

He was an enthusiastic numismatist, and he will long be remembered by the members of the Chicago Coin Club, the American Numismatic Association, and the Pioneer Bank officials as a man of outstanding ability, as a supporter of high principles and a most charming companion.

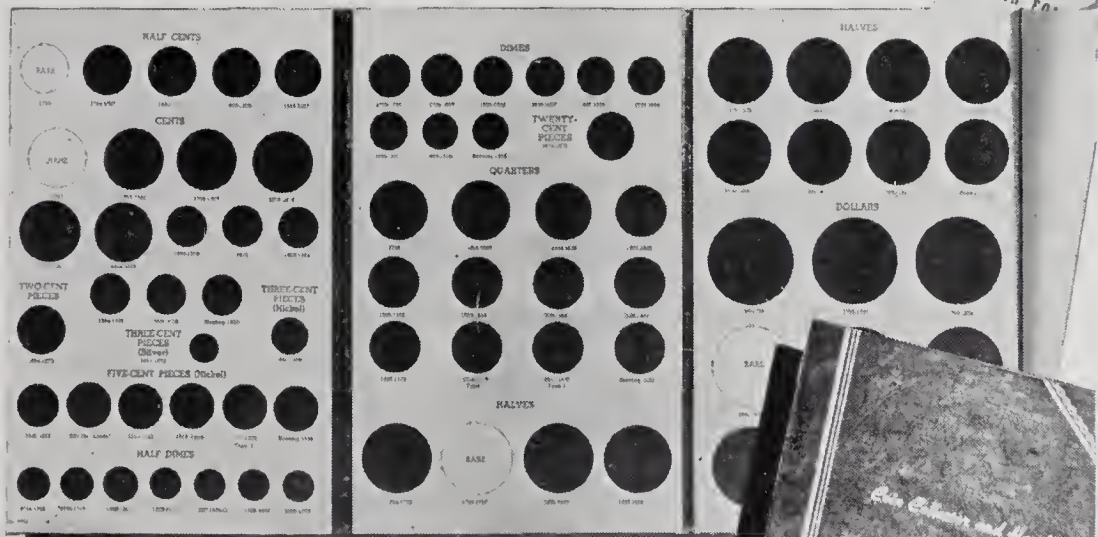
His passing is a matter of deep regret to his many friends, a severe blow to his bank associates and to his most devoted widow, Mrs. Katherine Stone of 3516 W. Monroe Street, Chicago, to whom we extend our sincere sympathy in her bereavement.

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THE FUTURE FORETOLD

New coinage, new currency will replace the old.
Huge exports from our hoard of "earmarked" gold.
Vast imports to offset lend-lease value untold.
Sponsored thru an International Banking System.

il faut l'argent

In our postwar period, GOLD will play a most important role to support credit requirements and the operations of our Treasury.

Let us return to the classics—to the great thinkers of Greece and Rome—for, in their pages, we find a noble guide to what Aristotle has called "the good life."

Two of the greatest orations ever delivered—the funeral oration which Pericles delivered for those Athenians who had fallen in the Poleponnesian War—and Lincoln's Gettysburg address, both delivered in the same spirit.

Pericles begins by stating what Athens means to the world; her glory—not based on wealth and material resources, although these are great—is founded on the soul and spirit of her citizens, a true democracy wherein all men are created equal and where courage defends liberty, and "judging freedom to be happiness and courage to be freedom," be not too anxious about the dangers of war, but conquer it by courage and intelligence. This is true of the present war and we are asked to look at it realistically.

It may be that we will be called upon to sacrifice much in the hope that we will preserve enough of the idea of democracy that in time it will be revived and flourish.

When this war is won, the domination of the world will lie in the hands of the freedom-loving peoples.

We shall be able to return to the works of peace and shall enter into a period of moral and economic advance such as has never been known in the history of the world.

If we face the future with courage, then the AMERICA of 1776, 1812, of the Civil War, of World War I and World War II, will survive, for Pericles' words are as true today as they were two thousand years ago, "judging freedom to be happiness and courage to be freedom" be not too anxious about the dangers of war.

Without animosity—without ill will or hatred—but with kindest feelings toward mankind, we are here to eventually gain "MASTERY."

Most sincerely,

C. Lou. Snyder

94. Albert Morris, 54 Buckingham Street, Springfield, Mass. No. 10
95. Charles Musil, 6104 W. 26th Street, Cicero, Ill. No. 406
96. Mrs. Myrtle Opfer, 635 N. Main Street, South Bend, Ind. No. 381
97. Glenn Ostrander, 8037 S. Maryland Ave., Zone 19, Radcliff 5096. No. 314
98. Mrs. Gladys Pennington, 1424 Noyes Street, Evanston, Ill. No. 389
99. Paul Pennington, 208 W. Washington Street, Room 1504. No. 321
100. Edward F. Plaspole, 213 W. 63rd Street. No. 379
101. Claude B. Pound, 4114 Catalpa Street, East Chicago, Ind. No. 358
102. M. A. Powills, 9645 S. Leavitt Street, Cedarcrest 7453. No. 180
103. James P. Randall, 341 S. Dearborn Street. No. 345
104. Mrs. Ora Nye Rayson, 659 Wrightwood Avenue, Zone 14, Diversey 4093. No. 304
105. William G. Rayson, 659 Wrightwood Ave., Zone 14, Diversey 4093. No. 220
106. Dr. Joseph P. Reich, 1308 E. 54th Street. No. 328
107. Mrs. Anne Ripstra, 2126 Gladys Avenue. No. 28
108. J. Henri Ripstra, 2126 Gladys Avenue. No. 9
109. Thomas F. Robinson, 5716 S. Seeley Avenue, Zone 36. No. 374
110. Leif Ronning, 331 S. Dearborn Street. No. 186
111. Arthur Rutz. No. 305
112. Charles J. Ryant, Jr., 716 W. 82nd Street. No. 369
113. Fouad Saab, P. O. Box 1564, Central Station, St. Louis, Mo. No. 409
114. W. A. Schneider, Kankakee, Ill., Box 552. No. 383
115. George C. Schroeder, 6442 S. Maplewood Avenue. No. 332
116. Otto Schubert, 4933 Magnolia Avenue. No. 371
117. John Schwartz, 404 W. 77th Street. No. 401
118. M. Vernon Sheldon, 451 Wrightwood Avenue. No. 166
119. Thomas Shugrue, 1870 Howe Street. No. 244
120. G. J. Simons, 1405 New P.O. Bldg., St. Paul, Minn. No. 299
121. Dr. E. D. Skeen, 504 Broadway, Gary, Ind. No. 207
122. Frank Smith, Jr., 2267 Clybourn Avenue. No. 339
123. C. Lou Snyder, 2827 Burling Street, Bittersweet 1267. No. 377
124. Joseph Stefanko, 7724 Natchez Ave., Oak Lawn, Ill., R. D. 1. No. 331
125. H. A. Sternberg, 212 N. 4th Street, Dundee, Ill. No. 113
126. Norton F. Stone, 3516 W. Monroe Street. No. 312
127. Morris Thacker, 1508 N. Western Avenue. No. 177
128. Mrs. Rosemary F. Turner, 5555 Sheridan Road. No. 397
129. Tracy L. Turner, Jr., 208 S. La Salle Street. No. 394
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131. Herman L. Vos, 1022 Washington Boulevard, Oak Park, Ill. No. 344
132. W. E. Warren, 2547 Wilson Avenue. No. 238
133. Joseph C. Weidenhoff, 5107 George Street. No. 403
134. Paul Weiger, 3619 Fir Street, East Chicago, Ind. No. 336
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Adams-Woodin—U.S. Pattern, Trial and Experimental Pieces. 1913.

American Numismatic Society—Exhibit of U.S. and Colonial Coins. 1914.

Donated by Wm. Dunham.

A.N.S.—Numismatic Notes and Monographs. Bound separately in flexible leatherette. Binding donated by C. Lou Snyder.

No. 4—Mexican Revolutionary Coinage 1913-1916—By Howland Wood.

No. 64—A Hoard from Siphnos—by Edward T. Newell.

No. 65—Romano-British Imitations of Bronze Coins of Claudius I—by C. H. V. Sutherland.

No. 88—A Puerto Rican Counterstamp—by Jaime Gonzalez.

No. 89—Mexican Decorations of Honour—by Harrold E. Gillingham.

No. 90—Temples of Rome as Coin Types—by Donald F. Brown.

No. 91—The Earlier Staters of Heraclea Lucaniae—by Eunice Work.

No. 92—A Tarsus Coin Collection in the Adana Museum—by D. H. Cox.

No. 93—Foreign Imitations of the English Noble—by Herbert E. Ives.

No. 94—Gold and Silver Coin Standards in the Roman Empire—by Louis C. West.

No. 95—The Silver Dollars of the United States of America—by Arthur D. McIlvaine.

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No. 97—The Endicott Gift of Greek and Roman Coins, Including the "Catacombs" Hoard—by Sawyer Mc A Mosser.

No. 98—Medals of the U.S. Army Medical Department and Medals Honoring Army Medical Officers—by Edgar Erskine Hume (unbound).

No. 101—A Numismatic Bibliography of the Far East; A Check-List of Titles in European Languages—by Howard Franklin Bouker.

No. 102—New England and Willow Tree Coinage of Massachusetts—by Sidney P. Noe.

A.N.S.—Proceedings of Eighty-fourth Annual Meeting, Jan. 10, 1942.

A.N.A.—The Numismatist—1938, 1939, 1940 and 1941.

Ancient Coins—by Paul Pennington.

Auction Catalogues (Foreign)—Eight volumes bound with about five catalogues to each volume, mostly all with beautiful plates and some priced.

Auction Catalogues—Foreign

Ball, Robert—Roman and Greek Coins—Feb. 1932—priced.

Hamburger, Leo—Polish Coins. 1932—priced.

Holmberg, D.—Fifty Year Jubilee Auction—not priced.

Kraus, F. F.—European Coin Sale, 1929—priced.

Glendenin & Co., Ltd.—Catalogue of Peltzer Collection of American Coins. Gift of Geo. Brown.

Auction Catalogues and Price Lists—American

Allen, Chesley J.—Price List of U.S. Coins and Paper Money—1932, bound.

(Continued on page 13)

Chicago's Open Door

The *celebration* of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Chicago Coin Club, in conjunction with the annual convention of the American Numismatic Association, to be held in the City of Chicago this year, will be the occasion of great rejoicing and will gladden the hearts of every registered member and guest.

To achieve this goal has been the aim of the Chicago Coin Club for many years.

We have had the opportunity of observing the ready response of the membership to any suggestion coming from the officials of the American Numismatic Association and wish to offer our sincere thanks and to express our personal appreciation to the membership for their loyal service.

There are many months preliminary to setting the date for the annual convention and, until that time comes, we shall have to continue discussions to determine the scope of our arrangements, which consistently follows the practice of obtaining from the members, their collective opinions.

The program for this dual event will gradually unfold itself and there is expressed confidence of the unanimous support of the membership to make this occasion a numismatic triumph and the belief that the Twenty-fifth Anniversary celebration will be one of unbounded joy and goodfellowship.

Numismatically yours,

C. Loû. Snyder

- Anderson Art Gallery—Morosini, Guilia P. Gold Collection—1932, priced.
- Chapman, H. C.—John G. Mills sale of 1904; H. B. Smith sale of 1906; Stickney sale of 1907, all bound in one volume and priced. Gift of Chas. E. Green.
- Chapman, H. C.—Jackman and Bement Sale of June 28, 29, 1918.
- Mehl, B. Max—Catalogue of Dr. French Collection of Cents—1929.
- Mehl, B. Max—Catalogue of D. Thos. Rees Collection, plates and priced. 1928.
- Mehl, B. Max—Catalogue of E. E. Wright Collection, 1925. Priced. Donated by Geo. Brown.
- Mehl, B. Max—Catalogue of Morse, Faelton & Todd Collection, 1936. Leather bound, plates and priced—gift of B. Max Mehl.
- Stack's—Reinhold Faelton Collection of Ancients, Jan. 1938. Plates and priced. Gift of M. Vernon Sheldon.
- Stack's—Numismatic Guide—Two books, bound with cuts and prices.
- Morgenthau—Sale No. 352, Sept. 11, 12, 1935—priced.
- Beistle, M. L.—Half Dollar Die Varieties, 1929.
- Blake, George H.—United States Paper Money, 1918.
- Brough, Wm.—Natural Law of Money, 1894.
- Burks, P. D.—Fire Side Yarns—1001 Nites with the Old Coin Man, 1932. Gift of the author.
- Case, R. E.—Nickel Coinage. Autographed copy.
- Vol. 1—Coin Collector's Manual.
- Vol. 2—Coin Collector's Manual.
- Crosby, S. S.—U.S. Cents and Half Cents; Coinage of 1793. Bound with plates. Two copies donated by Chas. E. Green and Lee Hewitt.
- Davis, A. M.—Certain Old Chinese Notes. 1915.
- Davis, R. Edward—Early Illinois Paper Money. 1940.
- Dickinson, W. E.—Old United States Coins. Autographed copy.
- Doughty, F. W.—United States Cents. 1890. Bound and with plates. 2 copies.
- Dollars of the World and Index. 1939. Gift of M. Vernon Sheldon.
- Dunham, W. F.—Easy Finding List. 1930.
- Dunham, Chester—Canadian Coins and Tokens, 1908.
- Evans, G. G.—History of the U.S. Mint. 1889.
- Frost, Harwood—Evolution of the Dollar. 1927. Gift of the author.
- Gilbert, C.—U.S. Half Cents. 1916.
- Gilbert & Elder—U.S. Half Cents
- Gilbert & Elder—U.S. Cents of 1796.
- Green, C. E. and Lee Hewitt—Mint Records of U.S. Coins. 1933.
- Green, C. E.—Mint Record and Type Table U.S. Coins. 1937.
- Green, C. E.—Mint Record of U.S. Coins. Gift of author.
- Gresham, O.—The Greenback. 1927. Donated by R. H. Rosholm.
- Guttag Bros.—Hard Times Tokens.
- Haines, Howard Wright—The First Money Making Device.
- Haseltine, J. W.—Type Table of U.S. Coins with Cat. of Coins and Medals. 1882
- Haskins, F. J.—Everybody's Coin Book, 1st Edition, 2nd Revised Edition.
- Hetrich-Guttag—Civil War Tokens and Store Cards. 1924.
- Hewitt, Lee F.—Numismatic Scrapbook.
- Hewitt, Lee F.—U.S. Large Cents. Auction Sale Prices Realized in 1933-34.
- Holst, Hans—Numismatica 1928.

(Continued on page 15)

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Katz, Dr. Victor—A Thousand Years of Bohemian Official Coinage. 1929.
 Lee, Frederic E.—Currency, Banking and Finance in China. 1926.
 Money Talks—by Canadian Numismatic Society.
 Mond Nickel Co.—History of the Nickel Coinage.
 Newlin, H. P.—Early Half Dimes of the U.S. 1883.
 Nickel Coinage of Japan.
 Oregon Train Mem. Ass'n—America's Historical Opportunity.
 Prime, W. C.—Money of the Bible. Donated by L. Ronning.
 Rackus, Dr. Al. M.—Guthones (The Goths). 1929.
 Raymond, Wayte—Standard Cat. of Early American Coins 1652-1796. Bound.
 Plates.
 Rentzmann, W.—Wappen Lexicon—2 Vol. Very large book with plates. 1924.
 Gift of Geo. Brown.
 Schultz, W. F.—Fractional Currency.
 Scott & Co.—Catalog of U.S. Paper Money. 1894.
 Catalogue Copper Coins of the World. 1916. No. 2.
 Catalogue Gold and Silver Coins of the World. 1916.
 Catalogue Colonial, U.S. Copper, Silver, Gold; Private Issues
 and Paper. 1930-34.
 Standard Catalogue of U.S. Coins and Currency. 1936.
 Sellers, O. R.—The Citadel of Beth-Zur. Gift of author.
 Smithsonian Institute—Report of the U.S. National Museum. 1935-39. 2 vol.
 Spink & Son—Numismatic Circulars—1934 to 1938, some years complete.
 Storer, Malcolm—Naval Medal Collection Catalogue at Annapolis. 1936.
 Studley, George W.—Regulation War Medals.
 Pond, Shepard—The Piastre-Decaen, 1810.
 Treasury Dept.—Sec'y of Treas. Report, 1855, 1856. Donated by P. S. Stevens.
 Venn, Theodore J.—Three Dollar Gold, Large U.S. Cents, U.S. Half Cents,
 Two-cent Bronzes.
 Venn, Theodore J.—Large U.S. Cents, 1915. (Two copies). No. 10-11.
 Venn, Theodore J.—United States Half Cents. 1916. Donated by Elmer Lawless.
 Venn, Theodore J.—United States Coins. 1913-21.
 Webb, E. O.—Our Metallic Money, 1936. (2 copies).
 Westervelt, Leonidas—Jenny Lind Medals and Tokens. 1921.
 Wismer, D. C.—Obsolete Paper Money List of New York. 1931. Gift of author.
 Wright, Dr. B. P.—Masonic Chapter Pennies, 3rd Edition. Donated by L.
 Ronning.
 Wyllie, Col. R. F.—Orders, Decorations and Insignia.
 Wyllys, Betts—The Battle of Rhode Island.
 Boston Numismatic Society—1928.
 Whitman Publ. Co.—Handbook of U.S. Coins. 1st and 2nd edition. By Yeoman,
 Hewitt and Green. Gift of authors.
 The library also contains circulars, pamphlets, auction catalogues, and
 papers too numerous to list.

Constitution and By-Laws

of the

Chicago Coin Club

Organized — January 10, 1919

Incorporated — January 19, 1938

Branch No. 1 of the American Numismatic Association

ARTICLE I

Name and Object

Section 1. This organization shall be known as the **Chicago Coin Club**, incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois as a non-pecuniary organization.

Section 2. Its object shall be to study and further researches in numismatics, and, promote educational activities incident to the collecting of coins, medals, paper money, et cetera; and, through fraternalism in regular meetings disseminate numismatic knowledge, to publish numismatic literature and maintain a numismatic library.

ARTICLE II

Membership

Section 1. Any person over eighteen years of age and interested in numismatics shall be eligible for membership.

Section 2. The Membership of this Club shall be divided into three classes: Resident Members, Associate Members and Non-Resident Members. The first class shall comprise those who are residents of Cook County, Illinois; to it shall belong the control of the organization and from it all officers shall be elected. The second class to comprise wives or daughters of members. The third class shall comprise those who are not residents of Cook County, Illinois. (See Article III, Section 2.)

Section 3. Application for membership shall be made in writing, accompanied with the required amount of dues, and submitted for reading at a regular meeting, but shall not be acted upon until the next regular meeting.

Section 4. Those who became members or applied for membership at or prior to the regular meeting of March 5, 1919 shall be known as Charter Members.

Section 5. A membership number shall be assigned to each member. Membership numbers, having been assigned by lot to Charter Members, shall hereinafter be assigned by the Secretary in the order of election into the Organization.

ARTICLE III

Dues

Section 1. The revenue of this Club shall be derived from the dues of its members.

Section 2. Resident Members shall pay yearly dues of \$3.00, except when the member is the wife or daughter of a member; in which case the wife or daughter member shall pay yearly dues of \$1.00 but shall receive no printed matter; and Non-Resident Members shall pay yearly dues of \$1.50. All dues must be paid in advance—semi-annually if so desired. Non-Resident Members may be classed as Resident Members upon payment of resident membership dues.

Section 3. Members sixty days in arrears of dues shall be declared delinquent and be subject to suspension.

Section 4. The power of suspension in accordance with the provisions of Article III, Section 3, shall be vested in the Board of Governors, and the procedure relative to suspensions shall be established by the Board.

ARTICLE IV

Meetings

Section 1. Regular meetings shall be held on the first Wednesday of each month.

Section 2. Five Members shall constitute a quorum.

Section 3. Visitors are privileged to attend our regular meetings twice in the course of a year, provided they are accompanied by a regular member.

ARTICLE V

Officers and Election

Section 1. The officers shall be President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer and three Directors. All seven of whom shall constitute the Governing Board and whose election shall be made in the following manner.

Section 2. The immediate Past-President automatically becomes one of the three directors for a term of one year following his term as President.

Section 3. At the regular November meeting a Nominating Committee of five Members in good standing shall be elected by ballot. Nominations for the Nominating Committee shall be made from the floor. The five Members receiving the highest number of votes shall constitute the Nominating Committee.

Section 4. The Nominating Committee shall meet within the next five days and select their Chairman. Their nominations for President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer and Directors, all of whom must be Members in good standing, and whose consent to serve has been obtained, shall be reported in writing to the Secretary so as to be included in the December meeting notice.

Section 5. Any five Members, in good standing, may at the December meeting file in writing with the Secretary nominations, with their consent to serve, for any of the elective offices.

Section 6. At the December meeting those regularly nominated shall be elected by ballot—to assume office at the next regular meeting in January.

Section 7. Each election shall be for a period of one (1) year or one term. No officer shall be elected to more than two (2) consecutive terms, except the Secretary-Treasurer which office shall be limited to three (3) consecutive terms and Directors on which there is no limitation.

ARTICLE VI

Duties of Officers

Section 1. The President shall preside at all meetings, and shall as chairman preside at all Board of Governors meetings. He shall have general supervision over the interests of the Club. The Vice-President shall act in the absence of the President. The Second Vice-President shall act in the absence of both the President and Vice-President.

Section 2. The Board of Governors shall have full power to act for the interest of the Club, and shall meet not less than twice annually.

Section 3. The Secretary-Treasurer shall collect all dues and fees, keep a record of the minutes and proceedings of all meetings and record the attendances there-at. He shall transmit a record of all regular meetings to the American Numismatic Association editor for publication in "The Numismatist" magazine.

All money shall be deposited in a bank designated by the Board of Governors and no money shall be paid out, except for necessary postage, without the approval of the Finance Committee and the consent of the Club. Disbursements shall be made by check bearing the signatures of both President or Vice-President and Treasurer. An annual audit of the Treasurer's books shall be made in December of each year by the Finance Committee.

Section 4. Upon assuming office the President shall appoint the following Officers and Committees:

Librarian
Sergeant-at-Arms (Two to be appointed)
Attendance and Registration Committee
Auction Committee
Bulletin and Publication Committee
Entertainment Committee
Exhibit Committee
Finance Committee
Grievance Committee
Ladies' Activities Committee
Membership Committee
Publicity Committee.

ARTICLE VII

Order of Business

1. Call to Order.
2. Reading of the Minutes.
3. Introduction of Visitors.
4. Reports of Officers.
5. Application and Election to Membership.
6. Communications and Bills.
7. Unfinished Business.
8. New Business.
9. Reading of Papers.
10. Exhibits.
11. Adjournment.

ARTICLE VIII

Amendments

Section 1. This Constitution and By-Laws may be altered and amended.

Section 2. Amendments to these By-Laws shall be made in writing and read at any regular meeting, but shall be voted on at the next regular meeting after notifying all Resident-Members. A majority vote shall amend.

ARTICLE IX

Regulation

Section 1. This Club shall be governed by Robert's Rules of Order where-in the By-Laws do not specifically cover the subject.

With the Compliments of

R. GREEN

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Mostly About U. S. Dollars

WILLIAM EVANS

The word "dollar" was first officially adopted as the monetary standard of the United States by resolution of Congress passed July 6, 1785, but it was not until seven years later that the U. S. mint was established under an Act of April 2, 1792 and approved by President Washington. This Act also specified what coins should be struck, and on the recommendation of Alexander Hamilton, established the decimal system of coinage. The coins authorized by the Act were: eagle, half-eagle and quarter-eagle in gold; dollar, half-dollar, quarter-dollar, dimes and half dimes in silver; cents and half-cents in copper.

The Act of 1792 provided only the general outline of the devices and legends to appear on the coins: upon one side an impression emblematic of liberty with an inscription of the word "liberty," and the year of the coinage; and upon the reverse, a figure or representation of an eagle, with the inscription, "United States of America." Congress left the detail of the design on the coin to the skill and taste of the artists to be employed. The decision as to the design was left to the Secretary of Treasury. The revised statute (Section 276 of 31 U. S. C. A.) reads as follows:

"... The Director of the Mint shall have power, with the approval of the Secretary, to cause new designs or models of authorized emblems or devices to be prepared and adopted in the same manner as when new coins or devices are authorized. But no change in the design or die of any coin shall be made oftener than once in twenty-five years from and including the year of the first adoption of the design, model, die, or hub for the same coin: Provided, That no change be made in the diameter of any coin. But the Director of the Mint may nevertheless, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, engage temporarily for this purpose the services of one or more artists, distinguished in their respective departments of art, who shall be paid for such service from the contingent appropriation for the mint at Philadelphia."

As a result, there have been numerous changes in the design of dollar pieces. Eight distinct designs are readily recognized.

First Design. The first silver dollar was coined in 1794. On the face is a head of Liberty with flowing hair, with fifteen stars around the circumference, one star for each state then in the Union. On the reverse is a small eagle copied from the Great Seal of the U. S., but without the emblem held in the eagle's beak with the words "E Pluribus Unum." Weight: 416 grains. Fineness: 892.4 parts in 1,000 fine.



Second Design. In 1795 the head of Liberty was enlarged to include the bust, and the hair was tied with a fillet. There was no change on the reverse.

Third Design. In 1797, with the admission of Tennessee to the Union, the number of stars on the face was increased to sixteen. There was no change on the reverse.

Fourth Design. In 1798 it became apparent that the number of states would probably increase indefinitely, so that the number of stars on the face was reduced to thirteen, emblematic of the original states of the Union; and the reverse was changed by substituting a heraldic eagle for the small eagle. This heraldic eagle held in his beak the scroll with the words, "E Pluribus Unum," on the scroll. This design was used each year to and including 1804, when the coinage of the silver dollar ceased until 1840.



Fifth Design. In 1840 a design executed by Christian Gobrecht was adopted. On the face is a seated Liberty, and on the reverse the heraldic eagle, but omitting the emblem with the words, "E Pluribus Unum." For the first time the denomination of the dollar is written on the coin, but in an abbreviated form, as "One Dol." This dollar was coined in every year from 1840 to and including 1865.

Sixth Design. In 1866, Christian Gobrecht altered the reverse of the dollar to contain an emblem, but the eagle does not hold the emblem in his beak. On the emblem are the words, "In God We Trust."

The religious motto, "In God We Trust," owes its presence largely to the increased religious sentiment of the Civil War years. Hon. S. P. Chase, then Secretary of Treasury, received a number of appeals from devout persons throughout the country suggesting and urging that the Deity be recognized suitably on our coins in a manner similar to that commonly found on the coins of other nations. Accordingly, on November 30, 1861, Secretary Chase addressed a letter to the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, and with the statement of his reason that "No nation can be strong except in the strength of God, or safe except in His defense. The trust of our people in God should be declared on our national coins," ordered, "You will cause a device to be prepared without unnecessary delay with a motto expressing in the fewest words possible this national recognition."

Several forms of motto expressing the intention were suggested. Patterns for the half-dollar and half-eagle prepared in 1862 have "God our Trust," and a pattern for a bronze two-cent piece made in 1863 has the bust of Washington on the obverse and the legend, "God and Our Country," but the familiar form

of the motto was finally decided upon, and it first appeared on a new two-cent piece in 1864. In the following year patterns of the double-eagle, eagle, and half-eagle, and of the silver dollar, half-dollar and quarter-dollar, were prepared with the motto, and in 1866 those denominations were issued bearing the motto.

The Gobrecht dollar was coined for the last time in 1873. From 1873 to 1878 no dollars were coined, except trade dollars.

Seventh Design. In 1878 a design by George T. Morgan was adopted. On the face is a head of Liberty, with the words, "E Pluribus Unum," on the upper part of the circumference. On the reverse, the heraldic eagle is employed. Over the head of the eagle appear the words, "In God We Trust." The words, "One Dollar," are spelled out in full. The Morgan dollar was coined in every year from 1878 to 1904, inclusive. From 1904 until 1920, inclusive, no dollars were coined. The Morgan dollar was again coined in the year 1921, at which time the design was discontinued.—Weight 412.5 grains and 900 parts in 1,000 fine.



Eighth Design. In 1921 a new design, by Antony de Francisci, was adopted. This is known as the "peace" dollar, because the word "Peace" appears below the eagle on the reverse, commemorating the end of the Great War. The face of Liberty shows a less mature type of woman. The words, "In God We Trust," appear on the face of the coin. The eagle on the reverse is a more normal-looking bird with closed wings. The words, "E Pluribus Unum," appear around the eagle's head. The peace dollar was coined in every year from 1921 to 1935 inclusive. Since 1935 no dollars have been coined.

The motto, "E Pluribus Unum," originally taken from the Great Seal, is now required on the dollar by law, as seen from the revised statutes, Section 324, 31 U.S.C.A., as follows:

"Inscriptions on coins. Upon the coins there shall be the following devices and legends: Upon one side there shall be an impression emblematic of liberty, with an inscription of the word 'Liberty' and the year of the coinage, and upon the reverse shall be the figure or representation of an eagle, with the inscriptions 'United States of America' and 'E Pluribus Unum,' and a designation of the value of the coin; but on the dime, 5, and 1 cent piece, the figure of the eagle shall be omitted; and the motto 'In God we trust' shall be inscribed on the denominations of gold and silver coins on which it was inscribed prior to May 18, 1908."



A complete collection of dollars would include an item not only for every year the dollars were coined but for every mint which coined dollars. Dollars have not only been coined by the Philadelphia mint but also by the New Orleans mint from 1846, which mint closed in 1909, by the San Francisco mint from 1859, by the Carson City, Nevada mint from 1870 until it closed in 1893, and by the Denver mint since 1921. There were also mints at Charlotte, North Carolina, and Dahlonega, Georgia, both of which were closed in 1861 but they coined gold only.

Youth and Numismatics

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WILLIAM G. RAYSON

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In January of that year, the gold Florin was issued of the value of six shillings, weighing 108 grains and 23½ carats fine; its half and quarter were named the Leopard and the Helm from the nature of their obverse designs. In August 1344, these coins were discontinued, being supplanted by the gold Noble of the value of six shillings and eight pence and weighing 136 grains,



with the famous obverse design showing the three-quarter length figure of the King standing on a ship, with a shield of arms in his left hand and a drawn sword in his right, the design covering the entire field of the coin to the edge of the inscription, which bears the King's name and titles. The reverse design is quite ornate; a circle of eight arches with the royal cross in the center and a trefoil extending from each angle of the cross, with a lion above each trefoil. In each arch of the circle is placed alternately a crown and fleur-de-lis; the initial of the King's name or the mint initial in the center of the cross, the whole being surrounded by the inscription, "IHC TRANSIENS PER MEDIUM ILLORUM IBAT" (Jesus passing through the midst of them, went his way). Just what message Edward III wished to impart through the obverse design of King, ship and sea, or the reverse Scriptural legend, taken from Luke 4, verse 30, has been the source of conjecture of both historian and numismatist these many centuries. Facts and legendary tales have helped to surround the noble with an aura of romance that is in keeping with the period of its circulation. An anonymous versifier of the early 15th century wrote as follows:

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The Standing Liberty Quarter is the only coin having stars since 1916, which were so prominent on our early coins. The obverse was considered strikingly

beautiful. Miss Dora Doscher posed for Mr. MacNeil while designing the female figure that appears on the quarter, and who was referred to by her friends as the girl on the quarter. Miss Doscher was 22 years old and 5 feet 4½ inches in height. Through her own efforts she developed from an invalid child to a most perfect type of American womanhood. She was a lecturer, scenario writer and trained nurse, enrolled in the Red Cross service during the War. Her figure surmounts the Pulitzer Memorial Fountain which stands in the Plaza in New York City. Mr. Bitters' "Diana" that stands in the Metropolitan Museum of Art was also modeled from her.

Mr. MacNeil's "Liberty" on the quarter was considered a beautiful piece of work. The idea conceived by the artist is highly expressive of national sentiment. The figure comes down a flight of steps in an attitude of welcome to the world. In one extended hand she holds a laurel branch of peace; on the left arm she carries a shield. Though she offers peace first, she is prepared to defend her honor and her rights. The design suggests a step forward in civilization, protection and defense, with peace as the ultimate goal.

The Standing Liberty Quarter obverse met with the hearty approval of the advanced numismatists and powers-that-be in the collecting world, but the reverse of the quarter came in for more than its share of criticism; the complaints poured into Washington so fast they decided to make a change. The Eagle was too low; frayed wings were too large for body and did not look like an eagle; 13 stars were crowded in above—everything was wrong. July 16th a change was ordered made and in October, 1917, the quarters with the changes were issued. The most noticeable change is on the reverse with three stars below Eagle which was raised to the center of coin. On obverse, the features of the head of Liberty are stronger, the sprig in her hand does not engage the L; there are fewer dots on the shield, and the undraped bust of the old has been given what looks like a corsage.

The comparison of the old with the new pieces convinced collectors that an improvement had been made. The changes were so pronounced that all collectors will need both issues of 1917 to make their collection complete.

In 1924, another change was made: the date was countersunk to keep it from wearing off like the previous coins, and in late 1931 it was discontinued. The Washington Bi-centennial was offered an opportunity to adopt an entirely new design, commemorating the 200th anniversary of the birth of Washington, although it is not termed a commemorative coin by collectors.

The sculptors were asked to submit designs for the new coins; one of the considerations named was that the bust of Washington must be modeled along the lines of the celebrated Jean Antoine Houdon bust. A. French, Sculptor.

The Washington Quarter was designed by John Flanagan, a sculptor, designer (on the truncation of the bust in small incuse letters, J.F.). Mr. Flanagan probably had in mind the universal objection to the quarter adopted in 1916, that, after a little wear, the date on the obverse became almost obliterated, so he placed the date between the truncation of the bust and the rim of the coin; both are considerably higher than the figures of the date, giving it ample protection from wear.

The new Washington Quarters were struck in June and July and made their first appearance to the public August 1st, 1932.

Abraham Lincoln

Honoring the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, an extemporaneous talk was given by J. Henri Ripstra to the members of the Chicago Coin Club at their February meeting.

Mr. Ripstra chose for his subject, "The Women That Lincoln Loved and Their Influence on His Life." He spoke of Lincoln's Mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, who died while Lincoln was yet a young lad, and also commented on his sister, Matilda.

Sarah Bush Lincoln, his step-mother, found her place in the life of young Lincoln; Mary Owens of Kentucky, to whom he was engaged, was also mentioned in the course of Mr. Ripstra's talk.

The death of Ann Rutledge, the sweetheart of Lincoln, had a lasting influence on Lincoln's life; and last, but by no means least, was the story of Mary Todd, who became his wife and the mother of their four children. Mr. Ripstra laid particular stress on the important part Lincoln's wife played in his life from the time he first saw her until he closed his eyes in death.

Mr. Ripstra's able talk was not only entertaining to his listeners, but was highly informative, and all present felt they had been privileged to enter the inner life of Abraham Lincoln.

—W.G.R.

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